THE GAZETTEER.

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EDITED BY THE
REV. ABNER KNEELAND.

"PRAYING FOR THE SICK."

In the "Pittsburgh Recorder," of the 4th instant, there is an anecdote, under the above head, said to have been related by the Rev. Dr. Mason, [formerly of New York, now of Carlisle, Pa.] which, for the credit of Dr. M. we should almost be inclined to think that the doctor has been, in some respects, grossly misrepresented, if it does not even amount to a libel on his character. The anecdote is related as follows:

"He* was requested to visit a lady, in dying circumstances in that city,† who, together with her husband, openly avowed infidel principles, though they attended on his ministry. On approaching her bedside, he asked her, if she felt herself a sinner, and her need of a Saviour. She frankly told him she did not—and that she believed the doctrine of a Mediator to be a farce. "Then," said the doctor, "I have no consolation for you—not one word of comfort. There is not a single passage in the Bible, that warrants me to speak peace to one who rejects the Mediator provided: —you must take the consequences of your infidelity." So saying, he was on the point of leaving the room, when some one said, "Well, if you cannot speak consolation to her, you can pray for her." To this he assented, and kneeling down by the bedside, prayed for her as a guilty sinner just sinking into hell—and then rising from his knees, he left the house. To his utter astonishment, a day or two after, he received a message from the lady herself, earnestly desiring that he would come and see her, and that without delay. He immediately obeyed the summons. But what was his amazement on entering the room, she held out her hand to him, and said with a benignant smile, "It is all true—all that you said on Sabbath is true. I have seen myself the wretched sinner you described me to be in prayer. I have seen Christ to be that all sufficient Saviour you said he was—and God has mercifully snatched me from the abyss of infidelity in which I was sunk, and placed me on that rock of ages. There I am secure—there I shall remain—*I know in whom I have believed.*" All this was like a dream to him. But she proceeded, and displayed as accurate a knowledge of the method of salvation revealed in the gospel, and as firm a reliance on it, as if she had been a disciple of Christ for half a century. Yet there was nothing like boasting or presumption—all was humility, resignation, and confidence. She called her husband, and charged him to educate their daughter in the fear of God, and, above all, to keep from her those novels and books of infidel sensibility, by which she had so nearly been ruined; and on the evening of the same day, expired, in fulness of joy *and peace in believing.*— And the account which the doctor received from her attendants was, that his prayer fastened upon her mind—that shortly after he had left her, she became alarmed about the state of her soul—that such at one period was her agony, that although on the Sabbath her voice was so feeble that she could scarcely be heard, yet her cries were distinctly heard from the second story to the cellar of the house, and that she at length found peace in believing in Christ, as he is exhibited in the gospel. This anecdote will afford both instruction and encouragement.—*Glasgow Recorder.*"

The above anecdote, as appears, was taken from the "*Glasgow Recorder*," and the conduct of Dr. M. is highly approved of by the writer, who says, that "this anecdote will afford both instruction and encouragement." But we would seriously ask, admitting the anecdote true, (of the truth of which we have some doubts,) wherein does the conduct of Dr. M. in this particular instance, resemble that of Christ, or of his apostles? It seems that this lady had been an attendant on the doctor's ministry, yet he had never convinced her of the truth of the gospel; he never had convinced her in his preaching, either that she was a sinner, or that she stood in need of a Saviour. And because his preaching had had so little effect upon her, she now receives this harsh treatment from him in her dying moments! But this is not all. The anecdote carries contradiction and falsehood on the face of it. That the lady was a sinner, we are not disposed to call in question; for who are not sinners? It is the sinner, and sinners only, that Christ came to call to repentance. But so far from being "a guilty sinner, *just sinking into hell!*" as the doctor insinuated and represented in his prayer—instead of her being one for whom there was "not one word of comfort," she must have been a vessel of mercy: for (if the latter part of the anecdote be true,) she was an object of divine compassion, though she could receive none from her minister; she was a subject of divine grace, though her minister had "no consolation" for her; she was an heir of heaven, though her minister considered her "sinking into hell!" Now, had it been otherwise, according to the creed of Dr. M. and the writer of the anecdote, who has approved of his conduct on the occasion, what would, yea, what must have been the effect of his prayer?— What could it have done more than to have opened her eyes to see her lost and ruined state forever? And if she had happened so to have believed, instead of believing that his prayer was founded on falsehood, which (happy for her) she finally did, she would have been driven to despair and destraction, as many others have been. We have too many of the melancholy effects of such prayers in our country. They prey upon weak minds, and drive them to despondency and suicide; and even this lady, had she not found more mercy in God than she found in her minister, might have added one more to the number of victims of this awful delusion.

* Dr. Mason. † New-York.

ANOTHER VICTIM

TO THE

DOCTRINE of UNMERCIFUL PUNISHMENT.

A few days since, Salina, the wife of Mr Ebenezer Treadwell, of Weston, committed suicide by hanging herself. On the day of the above fatal act, we learn that one of her sisters had spent several hours with her—that Mrs. T. was much exercised in mind on the subject of religion, and her soul's salvation; and that she strongly urged her sister to stay. Soon after her sister had gone, Mrs. Treadwell ordered her servant girl to take her infant child, which was only a few week old, to a neighbour's, without assigning any cause. The girl carried the child as directed; and about an hour afterwards returned, and found Mrs. T. missing. On the table lay a billet directed to her husband, who was then at work in the field, which at once strongly impressed upon the mind of the girl that all was not right. On opening it, her fears were confirmed: it stated that the act she was about to commit was not for any thing that he had done, but that she felt as if she must leave him, her infant babe, and the world. The girl called upon a young man that was passing—they searched the house, and found Mrs. T. suspend-

ed by the neck in the garret, and life extinct. She was about 28 years of age.—*Bridgeport Farmer.*

In a letter, dated "Sandy Hill, N. Y. March 19, 1824," published in the "Christian Gazette, and Youth's Herald," of April 10, "the Infidel, the Deist, the Universalist, and the man of immoral habits," are all ranked together as being equally reprehensible in the view of the writer; but nevertheless they are represented as "forsaking their false principles and wickedness, and embracing the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ." We call upon the writer, "J. W." to give us the name of the Universalist to whom he alludes; to inform us of what he has forsaken which he calls his "false principles;" and what he has embraced which he calls "the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ." If there be any thing in the religion of Jesus Christ which every well instructed Universalist does not believe, we confess our ignorance; we know not what it is, and should like to be informed. Or if there be any Universalists who hold, or who held, to "false principles," we should like to know their names, and shall rejoice, with every Christian, that they have forsaken those false principles. Or if any Universalist has apostatized from the faith testified by the apostle, that God sent his Son "to be the Saviour of the world;" and that, "having made peace through the blood of his cross," he will reconcile all things unto himself;" and have gone over to the worship of any of the *golden images*, which the *Nebuchadnezzars* of the day have "set up," we should like to have the name exposed as a warning to others: for those who worship the beast, or his *image*, or receive his mark, must be punished with fire and brimstone *eis tous aionas ton aionon*, as long as they worship the beast, let that be longer or shorter.

"The American Pronouncing Spelling Book."

The Specimen of this new contemplated work, (which was advertised on page 132 of the Gazetteer,) has been sent to every University and College in the United States, as well as to several of the Clergy, teachers and other literary gentlemen in this city, who now have it under consideration, and from whom an opinion, either approving or disapproving of the plan, will in due time be expected. In the mean time, to give our readers some further knowledge of the work, and to prepare the public mind for its reception, we publish the following; which is the same in substance as the preface to the work, excepting the principles are here more minutely explained; and it would be very grateful to our feelings to see the same copied into other papers.

Nothing can be more desirable in any language, than a correct and uniform pronunciation: but such is the irregularity of the English orthography, that scarcely two authors can be found, who agree in the true pronunciation of many words; and should an attempt be made to establish a uniform system of pronunciation upon the present orthography, it would be found a task altogether impracticable. And this is the more to be lamented, as it is a difficulty which presents itself at the very threshold of literature, and which can hardly be surmounted even by the utmost patience and perseverance.

This difficulty can only be removed by means of a perfect alphabet, in which every sound in the language is uniformly represented—the same character always representing the same sound, and the same sound being always represented by the same character. Such an alphabet is now presented to the public; not for the purpose, however, of altering the orthography of the language, at least for the present, but only with a view of teaching children its true pronunciation. But it may readily be perceived, that this alphabet, if adopted, will answer every purpose for the orthography of the language itself; and when brought into general use, and made familiar by practice, will completely obviate the difficulty which now exists, and will exist as long as there is such a discordance between the orthography of the language and its pronunciation. The new system may be learnt in one month, even by children; and it is so perfect, uniform and certain, that persons of common capacity will, in a very short time, be able to pronounce any word at first sight: while a little practice will enable them to write the language correctly: that is, if they can pronounce it correctly; for, in this new system, it will be natural for all persons to write as they would pronounce: hence, they can write any word correctly on only hearing it distinctly and accurately pronounced.

But this is not all. This new system of orthograghy, should it ever be adopted for the language itself, will be an incalculable saving to the public in the expense of books and of printing of every description.*

But notwithstanding the advantages of such a system, yet, owing to the force of habit, and the difficulty of producing a change of habit, even in an individual, much more in a nation, its adoption, for any thing more than as a mode of teaching the true pronunciation according to the present orthography, is not at present to be anticipated; probably not in the present generation, if ever.

Many methods have already been adopted for this purpose, one of which, (namely, that of Mr. Webster, adopted in the American Definition Spelling Book,) and which has hitherto succeeded very well, is retained in the proposed work; though the new mode will supersede the necessity of making much use of it. Whether this new system has superior claims to all others, is respectfully submitted to the decision of the public; particularly to those who are engaged in the education of children.—That it has equal claims, will (it is believed) not be disputed: and when it is considered how accurately it gives the sounds of all the variable consonants, as well as vowels and dipthongs, without altering the appearance of the words, (that is, the words in the left hand column, the only words the learner is to spell,) its superiority to all other methods which have been adopted must, I think, be admitted.

But lastly, and which is not the least consideration, it will lay a foundation for a more perfect system of alphabetical writing than has ever been exhibited to the world—a system which will completely do away the very idea of hard words to spell; for nothing more will be requisite than to pronounce a word correctly, articulating every syllable distinctly, and it will at once be known how it should be written, as the variation of a single letter will cause a different pronunciation.

Although it will not be necessary to use all the accents in writing, but only where the same letters will otherwise spell a different word, yet, as it will be just as easy and it will make the orthography more

* The present system of orthography occupies on average, about six pages where the new system will occupy but five.

perfect and complete, it is recommended that they should be always used in print: but should they be thought to mar the beauty of the language, in process of time they may be laid aside. But the author is speaking as though he expected his new scheme at once to be adopted by the public, a circumstance he has no right to expect, and therefore the subject is waved for the present.

To say the least, this new system will not only facilitate the learner, by giving him the correct pronunciation of every word, but it will render the reading and spelling of all words more easy; as there will be no occasion for dividing the words into syllables, as is the case in the mode of teaching now in use, but only to pronounce the letters distinctly through the whole word, whether longer or shorter, consisting of one or more syllables, and then pronounce the word as taught in the right hand column. This is a better mode, and will be found much easier than the common method, both in reading and spelling; and therefore the words in the Pronouncing Spelling Book will not be divided into syllables. Let the child spell according to the left hand column, and pronounce, without spelling, according to the right hand column, giving every letter (in the pronunciation) its true sound, as taught in the new alphabet. There is no necessity for dividing words into syllables in spelling, as we never so divide them, not even in the mind, when writing; and the only use in knowing how to spell words, is that we may know how to write them. But let this new system, which may be learnt with but little trouble, be completely adopted in all writing, and there will be no occasion of either writing or spelling according to the present method, excepting by those who prefer it. At the same time, books printed in one mode may be read just as familiarly as those printed in the other.

The author has endeavoured to raise in his own mind all the objections of which his new system of orthography is susceptible, and feels fully prepared to obviate them when brought by others. But whatever objections there may be to it as a substitute for the orthography of the language itself, there can be no objection to it for the purpose for which it has been proposed; namely, as a correct, and perhaps the best mode of teaching the true pronunciation of the language. And this is all that is at present expected, or has been very seriously attempted. Whatever else has been said in favour of this mode of writing, is merely in reference to what might be done, were it not for the force of habit and prejudice.

Should it be found that this method, as a sure guide to the true pronunciation of the English language, meets with public approbation, and should there be sufficient encouragement to warrant the undertaking, the author purposes to revise (for the last time) his "Definition Spelling Book," adding the pronunciation as well as the definition of each word.

For a further knowledge of the contemplated Spelling Book, the reader is referred to the *Specimen*, in which all its principles are fully explained; which may be had of the author, No. 31 South Second street.

From the Boston Universalist Magazine.

LIFE OF DR. CHAUNCY.

Concluded from page 149.

In 1771, Chauncey published the *Complete View of Episcopacy*, which was commenced nearly thirty years before. It contains an historical account of the Christian Fathers and of their writings down to the close of the second century; and faithfully exhibits, by extracts, all they say concerning *Bishops* and *Presbyters*; from which the author shewed that they considered these as one and the same order of ecclesiastical officers. It is a learned and faithful statement of the subject, adapted to the capacity of common readers. An answer to it has, I think, never been attempted, except by Mr. Bowden, rector of St. Paul's Church in Norfolk, Conn. who was manifestly incompetent to the undertaking.

The difficulties between Great Britain and America had now assumed a fearful aspect, and *the period which tried men's souls* arrived. Through that long, protracted scene of hope and despair, Chauncy remained a firm supporter of the cause of freedom, though his advanced age forbade his taking a very active part. He used to say, that if human exertions were insufficient to protect the Americans, a legion of angels would be sent to their assistance; and when a smile was excited, and some doubts were expressed of the possibility of such an alliance, he persisted in his assertion, adding that he *knew it would be so.*— Amidst all his studies, he had ever been a careful observer of public affairs; on which he had formerly published some tracts.— When General Gage shut up the harbor of Boston, and harassed the inhabitants with his troops, Chauncy published (1774) *A just Representation of the Hardships and sufferings of the Town of Boston*, in a letter to a friend.

Towards the close of the Revolutionary war, he grew unable to perform the public duties of the ministry;* and, warned by his increasing infirmities that his earthly labors must soon end, employed his leisure preparing those works for the press, which were commenced during his seven years' study. Of these, it has been already mentioned that his treatise on *The Salvation of All Men* was one. 'This,' says Dr. Clarke, 'was the most labored, and, in Chauncy's opinion, the most valuable, of his numerous productions. It was begun in early life, often reviewed, and completed at a time when the mental powers are the most vigorous.' It seems, from Clarke's expressions, that of the clergy of that day, there were several who approved of it, and were believers in its doctrine: "Before its publication," says he, "it underwent a severe examination from those whose *theological* and critical knowledge qualified them to judge of such a work. *Many* esteemed it a valuable acquisition to the religious world; and *all* bestowed the highest encomiums upon the learning and ingenuity of the author."

While the work was thus preparing for the press, there appeared in Boston (1782) a small pamphlet, entitled *Salvation for All Men*; which, though anonymous, we may confidently pronounce to have been published by Chauncy. It contains little but extracts from several Universalist writers; and seems designed only to direct the public attention to the doctrine, in season for the appearance of a larger and more convincing treatise. It is remarkable that the author expressed, in the Preface, a most *orthodox* dislike and contempt of "a Stranger who had, *of himself*, assumed the character of a preacher, and who taught, in Boston and elsewhere, that "a man may go to heaven, notwithstanding all the sins he has been guilty of in the course of his life." The Stranger was no other than the celebrated Mr. Murray;† a man who, notwithstanding all his imperfections, was entitled to some other notice than this, from Chauncy.

It may be thought that Chauncy regarded the publication of this pamphlet as an experiment that was to determine him whether to prefix his name to his work on Universalism; as by observing how his sentiments were received, he might judge how he should be treated, if known to be the Promulgator of them. If this was the case, he did not long remain in suspense; for his pamphlet no sooner appeared than it was warmly attacked; and among others,

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* Dr. John Clarke was settled a Colleague with him in 1778. Mr. Foxcroft died, 1769.

† Murray was then settled in Gloucester, Mass.; but he had preached occasionally in Boston ever since the year, 1773. Murray takes notice of this pamphlet and its personal reflection; see his works, Vol. ii. page 94.

by Dr. Samuel Mather, who preached in the house now occupied by the First Universalist Society in Boston, and by Dr. Gorman of Roxbury, author of the History of the American Revolution. This, I suppose, was the first public controversy on Universalism, which appeared in this country.

At length his treatise on *The Salvation of All Men* was published in London, in 1784, without his name; though it is probable that he, the next year, consented to an advertisement which declared him to be the author.† Of its first reception, either in England or America, I know nothing, except that it was approved by the [London] Monthly Reviewers.‡ It has, however, never been so much read, nor by common readers so highly esteemed, as some other works in support of the same hypothesis. Although more correct in diction than most of Chauncy's writings, its style is too stiff, and its mode of argumentation too dull and prolix, for popular taste. It is, nevertheless, a work of much critical learning, and of some substantial proof;—of uniform candour and fair reasoning. In the first part, he defines his object, which is to prove that all men will be saved, though not till two, or perhaps more, states of future existence shall have passed away. In the second part, he advances to the proof, by means of six propositions: the substance of which is, That the obedience and death of Christ constitute the only medium through which salvation is rendered attainable to fallen man; that Christ yielded obedience and suffered death, not for a part, but for all our race, in accordance with God's purpose to save all; that God will, through Christ, finally reconcile every individual to his moral government; and that, accordingly, whenever the scriptures speak of those who shall be eventually restored, they use expressions of universal comprehension: such as "all the nations and families of the earth," and "every creature which is in heaven and on the earth," &c. These positions he supports wholly by the testimony of scripture; some passages of which he attempts to illustrate by Paraphrases and learned critical Notes, sufficiently tedious to defy all patience. In the third and last part, he answers the usual objections against his doctrine, in the usual way; except that he contends that the very terms which are supposed to represent the future state of torment, are such as naturally indicate that it will end; so that, he concludes, we should have been led to believe that the damned would be annihilated, had not the scriptures taught us that all will be saved.

The chief defect in his system of doctrine may be traced to his misapplication of a class of texts to a future state of torment, which have no allusion but to certain scenes of distress and mental blindness in the present life. In this, he seems to have followed former commentators, without thinking to inquire, even in a single instance, whether they were correct. But after all, the real *principle* of his system is that which is now adopted by most Universalists, while that of Relly's and Huntington's is generally rejected.

To this book, the younger President Edwards published, in 1790, an answer which has been considered the ablest work that ever appeared against Universalism.—Where I to give its character, however, I should say that its argument are often founded on scholastic theology, rather than on simple truth; and that, while it evinces much ability, it fails of affecting Chauncy's general system, though it exposes some heterogeneous notions in it. It is certain that Edwards either mistook or misrepresented Chauncy's meaning on several important points.

In the same year, (1784) Chauncy's treatise *On the Benevolence of the Deity*, was published in Boston. This work, which is a metaphysical one, embraces a much wider range of thought than any other which he ever wrote; and if the confusion in its arrangement be overlooked, it must be acknowledged an able production even by those with whose views it does not entirely agree. After explaining the nature of infinite Benevolence, considered as an attribute of Deity, he proceeds to show that the system of Nature and Divine Government in our world, is such as we might expect would result from the exercise of that Benevolence. For this purpose, he takes a survey of the construction of the material world and of the general laws of nature and providence; and then attempts to shew that the whole is so adapted to the constitution of sensitive and rational creatures, as naturally to produce their happiness, and promote it to as great a degree as is possible, considering that they are but a part of the vast connexion of beings, and that this life is only preparatory to a future. He zealousy contends, however, that the natural tendency of things is much retarded by the preverseness of free agents; and seems to admit that the system of this world is necessarily imperfect, though most of its irregularities are eventually corrected by the operation of those general laws which produced them. He was evidently somewhat embarrassed, and certainly prevented from fully displaying his own plan, by anxiety to avoid an avowal of Universalism. He did not hesitate, however, to attack the doctrine of predestination and eternal reprobation; but, I think, with more zeal than success.

The next year (1785) his *Five Dissertations on the Fall and its Consequences*, was published in London. This is the work to which some mutilated references* may be found in his treatise on "The Salvation of All Men." He contends that Adam was created with neither holiness nor knowledge, but only with a capacity to acquire them; that by his transgression he incurred the threatened death, which, though delayed, was at length executed upon him, and the earth and seasons cursed for his sake; that his posterity inherit from him a nature which, though not morally corrupt, is less qualified for obedience than his was originally, and that they are subjected, by the necessary consequence of his transgression, to all the unavoidable sorrows of this life and to death itself; but that Christ has unconditionally insured to mankind a release from death, and has brought to them new terms of justification, which demand so much less than strict law would require, as mankind are now less qualified for obedience than Adam was at first; so that by improving their advantages, they may repair the damage which results to them from the *fall*.

The whole of this book is at variance with what is called *orthodoxy*, and contains much conclusive argument against the doctrine of original holiness, original sin † and total depravity. It is generally written in an easier style than Chauncy was accustomed to.

On the completion of these publications, Chauncy was eighty years old. Becoming apprehensive that his life must soon close, he employed the greater part of his time in devotional exercises; until, worn out with age, he expired on the 10th of February, 1787, in his 83d year. His last moments, like the rest of his life, were cheered by a constant hope of a glorious resurrection to life and immortality; and his language was that of the great apostle whom he so much venerated: "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand.—I have fought a good fight, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day; and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing," 2 Tim iv. 6—8.

He left a number of manuscripts on theological subjects, which have never been published.

Dr. Chauncy was one of the most learned and eminent divines of New England.—No one among them, except President Edwards and Dr. Mayhew, was so much known to the literati of Europe. He is still remembered by the *liberal* clergy, as

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† At the end of his "Dissertations on the Fall and its Consequences," published *with his name*, in 1785, in the following Advertisement. "Just imported from Boston, New England, and written by the author of the foregoing Dissertations, I. *The Benevolence of the Deity*, &c. II. *The Mystery hid from Ages*, &c. or *The Salvation of All Men*, &c.

‡ See the "Monthly Review," for Sept. 1784.

* See "The Salvation of All Men," pages 46, 79, and 109.

† President Edwards' doctrine of original sin is examined to considerable length, and its absurdity clearly pointed out.

"a burning and a shining light," that contributed to the illuminatiou of his own age, and prepared the way for the greater splendor of the present. His mind was strong and steady, capable of hard and constant labor; he possessed an untiring patience in investigation, and a resolution which nothing could overcome; but in quickness of apprehension and vigor of conception, he was somewhat deficient; and of taste, almost destitute.

His passions were strong, and his temper overbearing, though not petulant. In conversation, a little opposition roused him to vehemence, when he was apt to indulge unguarded and extravagant expressions.—In his controversial writings, however, he appears cool. He was greatly respected for the general excellence of his character; and particularly for his uprightness, kindness and piety. MARCUS.

N. B. In the former part of this Biographical Sketch, I have sometimes availed myself of Emerson's language, with no other acknowledgement than this. MARCUS.

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BIBLIA SACRA

THE GAZETTEER.

PHILADELPHIA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 19, 1824.

STEAM BOAT WITHOUT A BOILER.

A small steam vessel, the machinery of which, furnace and all, occupied only three feet in length and two and a half in width, and without a boiler, was lately exhibited in our river, driving a common ferry boat, with 12 passengers, at the rate of eight miles an hour. It is the invention of Mr. Hawkins; and if the cylinder, which is only 7 inches in height, had been a foot high, it is said that the power would have been doubled.—It is proposed to call this mode of navigation "the Steam Boat Safety"—not being liable to bursting or scalding.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

This great work is going forward rapidly.—There are at present five or six hundred hands engaged at work—they all appear healthy and in high spirits. A considerable number of mechanics are employed in erecting boarding houses for the reception of more hands; and it is expected that in a short time the number of workmen will amount to twelve or fifteen hundred.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.

On Saturday evening last, at half past seven o'clock, as the Steam Boat *Ætna*, of the *Citizens Line*, was proceeding on her passage from Washington, N. J. to the city of New York, with passengers from this city, and when in sight of N. York, 6 miles distant, she burst both boilers, which were thrown upon the quarter deck. The principal part of the water was discharged into the after-cabin. The cabins were nearly demolished, the deck was torn into fragments, and the vessel rendered a complete wreck. The most distressing incident of this melancholy affair, is the loss of lives of those on board.

The following are the names of persons killed who have been recognized. Mrs. Messerole, wife of Abraham Messerole, merchant; Mrs. Furman, wife of Job Furman merchant, a sister of Mr. F. a Miss Furman, and Miss Bates, daughter of Capt. A. Bates, all of the city of New-York. These ladies had been to Elizabethtown, N. J. to attend the funeral of a relation. A lad of the age of thirteen, belonging to the Furman family who was sleeping on the cover of the boilers, was thrown into the air, and fell, uninjured, into the space which had been occupied by the machinery.—The following are the names of persons who were sent to the New York Hospital on Saturday evening: John Winter and John Gillens, born in Philadelphia; Mrs. Ann Thomas of do. Alexander Crowell, of Jamaica; Nancy Dougherty, of Auburn, N. York; Letty Taylor, of N. Y; Joseph Stevens, of Ireland; Michael Eckfeldt, of Philadelphia, and Thomas Brady, or Braden, of Wilmington, Del.; four or five of whom have since died of their wounds. It is believed that with the exception of Messrs. Eckfeldt and Brady, the rest cannot survive. Several were taken to the quarantine hospital by the boat from the health office, one of whom died while on board. At the time of the explosion, two persons jumped from the cabin window, one of whom was drowned.—The other was rescued from a watery grave by the bar-keeper, Victor Grasse, a Frenchman, who by the exertions he had made was so exhausted, that he sunk to rise no more, just as the individual he had preserved was taken into the boat.—A female child, aged about four years supposed to belong to Mrs. Dougherty, alluded to above, was found dead in the after cabin.

The steamboat United States, which was about five miles astern at the time of the accident, also bound to New-York, towed the wrecked vessel to the city, her officers, crew and passengers rendered all assistance. A corpulent man whose linen was marked M. P. was after her arrival found among the ruins. The whole number of passengers on board of the Ætna, amounted to twenty five. Captain Robinson, who was but slightly injured, did all in his power to aid the sufferers in this time of distress. His conduct is spoken of in high terms of praise.

The boat was under an easier pressure of steam than usual, her engine making but 18 strokes per minute—it commonly made 22 in the same space of time.

Further particulars of the late melancholly catastrophe on board the Ætna; from the New York Statesman.

"The centre cabin, in which were all the ladies, was the chief scene of death. At the moment of the explosion, several of the male passengers were standing against the railing near the boat, slung at the side, into which they sprung, lowered themselves into the water, and escaped without material injury, and from whence they saw the heads and arms of two or three of the females extended from the cabin windows, crying piteously for relief in the last agonies of life.

"It was supposed to be three or four minutes before the explosion spent its force, and nearly fifteen minutes before the steam had cleared away so as to admit of entering the cabin, where a scene of death and terror was presented which may be imagined, but cannot be described. The bulkhead of the cabin, chairs, tables, and the bodies of the dead and dying, were all driven into one mass at the extremity of the cabin. Capt. Robinson and Mr. Messerole first entered, the latter exclaiming, "my wife! my wife!" as he caught her, and ran upon deck, only in time for her to expire in his arms. He had been married but about six weeks, when his wife was thus torn from him, in the bloom of life and the springtime of hope.

"The four females of Mr. Furman's family, were taken to his house and buried from thence on Monday afternoon. The funeral ceremonies, which were peculiarly solemn and impressive, drew together many thousands of sympathizing friends and spectators. Rev. Mr. Baldwin made a brief address to the mourners and the audience, and offered a fervent prayer. The bodies were placed upon four hearses, and followed to the Presbyterian burying ground in Christie-street by an immense concourse, where they were all deposited in one grave. The circumstances of this melancholy dispensation in the family of Mr. Furman, are of a most striking character, fitted to impress deeply upon the minds of all, the uncertainty of human life. The flood of sorrow which has thus overwhelmed the husband, father and protector, brings to mind the rapid and and accumulated afflictions of Job; and all his patience, fortitude and resignation are required to bear up under this load of affliction."

"All the deceased left the city after 9 o'clock on Saturday, to attend the funeral in the afternoon, at Elizabethtown, of Mrs. Price, a niece of Mr. Furman. While they were at the house of mourning, an infant child of Mrs. Price closed its eyes forever, and was placed by the cold bosom of its mother, in the same coffin, and deposited in the same grave. Mr. Furman was indisposed, and the family were anxious to return the same evening. The hour when they were expected had gone by, and he was anxious about their safety, and revolving in his mind what could have detained them, when the messengers arrived to communicate to him the sad tidings, and were soon followed by the dead bodies of his wife, daughter, sister, and niece, who went from him in health in the morning, but who were now returned to tarry a few hours on their way to the tomb. Thus were six relations of one family consigned to the "narrow cell," to which we are all bound, within the space of twenty-four hours."

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Gov. Cass, of Michigan Territory, has issued his proclamation calling the first meeting of the Legislative Council of that Territory, chosen under the act of Congress of the last session. The meeting is to be held at Detroit, on the first Monday in June.

William Paradise, living in Cambridge County, Md. while correcting his son, aged about 17 years, was so incensed at his attempting to make his escape, that he seized a gun which was at hand, and shot him, so that he expired in about fifteen minutes.

DUELLING.—A Duel was fought in New Orleans, some time since, between a *Sexton* of one of the burying grounds, and an assistant *grave-digger*. The latter received a flesh wound in the thigh upon the first fire, but not fancying that entirely satisfactory, they took another round, in which the gentleman received a shot in the thigh bone, which proved a *quietus*. The affair originated in a dispute upon the very important matter of *grave-digging*.

The vessel which was upset a few days since near Boston Light, and all on board perished, was the schooner Superior, Kelly, of Milton, from Boston for Penobscot Bay. She had on board the captain, two men and a boy.

The editor of a southern paper charged with having, contrary to the established custom taken compensation for announcing a death in his paper, in vindicating himself, assures his subscribers that "it will afford him pleasure at all times, to insert any notice of the kind gratis, and especially should it concern any of the patrons of his paper."

The Honorable JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, arrived at New York on Saturday last, from the City of Washington, and sailed on Sunday in the packet ship Nestor, for Liverpool.

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The National Intelligencer has published some highly interesting State Papers of the British Government, the latest of which is in effect a Manifesto of the views entertained by the British government on the question between Spain and her late South American Colonies. The subject is of great importance, and the ground taken by the British government, however mildly occupied, is broad and firm. That government will not permit any attempt, on the part of Spain, to regulate a commerce over which she can have no rightful control, nor will it permit a foreign force to be employed by Spain to reconquer Colonies whom she has not been able to keep under her dominion.—These are the principles upon which it has been supposed the British government would act; but this is the first official assertion of them, that we have seen. A distinction, howewever, is yet main

tained by the British government—a distinction of form, and not of substance, between the commercial and the political independence of the Southern Governments. The first of these relations being recognized, the second would seem to follow of course.

Business on the New York Grand Canal has commenced in good earnest, one hundred and twenty-two boats having arrived there during the week ending the 3d instant. One of the boats had twenty-seven cwt. of specie on board, on its way to the city of New York. Two large and elegant Canal boats were launched near Utica last week. One is named the De Witt Clinton, measures 78 feet on deck, and 14 feet beam; her dining cabin is 28 by 13 1 2 feet in the clear; is elegantly furnished and cost about 2400 dollars. The other is called the Leviathan, is 14 feet 2 inches by 80 feet; as large as the locks will safely pass.

Peale's Washington—The following from one of the distinguished of the survivors of our Revolutionary Worthies, is an additional proof of the fidelity of Peal's Portrait of WASHINGTON:

BALTIMORE, MAY 4, 1824.

I have visited the Museum, to see the last Picture of General Washington, by Rembrandt Peale. The features of the General were peculiar, and all the pictures, and even prints, which I have seen, in some respects resembled him; but, according to my judgment, in this picture all the features are accurately represented—the eyes, the forehead, the nose, the month, and general expression, so strongly designate the original, that I think it hardly possible for the Art to make a more perfect likeness. JOHN E. HOWARD.

On Tuesday week, the anniversary of the New York Sunday School Union was celebrated in that city. The children of the several male schools, commenced assembling in the Park, at half past two o'clock, and at three o'clock, the procession being formed, the schools proceeded to the Circus, which was never so completely filled before.—There were at the most moderate calculation, four thousand scholars present, besides a number of ladies and gentlemen, and several resident and foreign clergymen.

Dr. Feltus delivered an address to the children There are fifty-three schools, comprising upwards of four thousand scholars, under the patronage of this Society. Five new Schools were opened in the course of the last year. Many of the schools have Libraries of 100 to 4 or 500 volumes, for the use of the older scholars and of their parents.

SPANISH CLAIMS.—The bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow five millions of dollars at the annual interest of four and a half per cent. to pay the claims under the treaty with Spain, passed the House of Representatives on Friday of last week. The Washington Journal states that the Bank of the United States has already offered to loan the money at the interest set down in the bill. The Commission will expire under the Treaty on the 8th of June next and should the bill meet with no further opposition, it is probable that the money will be ready even before the Claimants will be able to procure their certificates of award.

THE THREE SISTERS.

There are now on a visit to this city, from the state of Massachusetts, three interesting women, of liliputian stature, named Hannah, Rebecca and Abigail Hatch. We have had the pleasure of an introduction to them, and felt much gratified with the affability and politeness they displayed in answering the several inquiries which were made to them. Their height is between 36 and 42 inches; their persons are well formed, and their features are regular and well proportioned. There is much in this exhibition which is calculated to excite a lively sensibility for the peculiar situation of these females. They have an excellent character, and are distinguished for morality and christian virtues; a laudable object discovers itself in the purpose of their journey. An aged mother is dependant on them for support; and they, helpless and almost forlorn, are compelled to throw themselves on the bounty and humanity of their fellow beings, in order to supply the necessities of their parent—Shall they ask in vain? No!—our opinion of the benign and charitable dispositions of the ladies, and the gallantry of the gentlemen, will not permit us to say so. We indulge the hope that they will have many visitors before they leave our city, and that their little hearts will yet be made to leap for joy.

A correspondent of the American Daily Advertiser, has given the following notice of one of the many beautiful scenes in the neighbourhood of the Lehigh. A jaunt to Mauch Chunk at this time, offers to a Citizen of Philadelphia, one of the most interesting trips that perhaps is to be found (for the same distance) in the United States.—The banks of the Lehigh are charmingly diversified with hill and dale and mountain scenery, whilst the River presents some of the most ingenious and substantial specimens of art.

The locks, formed and peculiarly fitted for that navigation, are an admirable combination of simplicity and strength, whilst the boats (which are almost constantly descending) are passing the locks, the gate crouches beneath the passing burthen, and instantly resume their inclined position.

On arriving at Mauch Chunk Hotel, you find an hospitable host, and excellent accommodations; from thence passing a smooth serpentine road along the southern exposure of the Coal Mountain, you arrive at the *mines*, which present to the eye perhaps the most imposing mass of Coal known to the Mineralogist. Well may the City be proud of the persevering efforts of this *successful* Company, and I know of no object of greater interest than a view of their improvements.

After a hearing before the Mayor last week, Thomas Cole & Dennis M'Carty were committed to prison for trial, being charged by John M'Henry, as state's evidence, with attempting to fire the State House. M'Henry was discharged upon bail. During the examination, there was a disclosure of a combination to assassinate the late Mayor, by intercepting him on the road leading to Gray's Ferry. The pistol designed to have been used was produced, and found to be charged with slugs. The Grand Jury now sitting, for the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Thursday last, found *True Bills* against these persons.

We learn, that Mr. James Webster, Bookseller, and publisher of the Medical Recorder, published in 1823, offers a premium for the best dissertation on the late epidemic, which, for several years, afflicted our country: and that it was lately adjudged to an able and learned dissertation, by an experienced practitioner of Virginia. As the Essay will be published in the next number of the Recorder, and it is important that it should be generally known, those Editors favourable to science, will, we hope, give this notice an insertion.

The solicitations of the Committees appointed to obtain pecuniary assistance for the relief of the New Castle sufferers, are, no doubt progressing, and probably will produce a sum creditable to the character of the City and adjoining Districts.—The time, however, which has elapsed since the organization of those Committees will justify the expectation of a speedy close to the business; the hope is therefore expressed, that all the benefit of aid promply afforded, may attend this work of benevolence.

Brigadier Gen. THOMAS CADWALADER, was on Monday week, elected Major Gen. of the First Division of Pennsylvania Militia, in place of Gen. Worrell, resigned.

There cannot, perhaps, be scarcely imagined a more truly gratifying treat to the citizen who has been long pent up among brick walls, crowded and noisy streets, and a close attention to the regular and fatiguing routine of business, than an excursion into the country. Such an agreeable and sudden transition, from the noise and bustle of the public mart, to the calm, silent and tranquil scenes of nature—a walk in the green fields before sunrise; the magnificent spectacle of the full sun, rising in all its glory over the distant landscape, bringing to new light its variegated scenes; the distant hills; the woodlands, dripping with myriads of pearly dew-drops; the deep smooth stream, winding its chrystal course along the valley, reflecting in silence the bright flowers and foliage that adorn its banks, and all the rich assemblage of the cultivated meadows and fields, where the sharp plough has just began to turn up the heavy sod, or where the young and tender blade is seen shooting up into a new existence; the thrilling notes of nature's little choristers, tuning their early songs; the majestic oak, and the towering elm, spreading their verdant limbs towards the clear blue sky, which hangs its azure curtain over all the splendid array, in calm, immense, and beautiful grandeur, filling the soul with a pure and holy tranquility, such as all the united effects of art is wholly unable to accomplish. In such scenes, and at such times, as these, the mind forgets all its wild and perplexing thoughts; the heart that has been pressed down with the cares and afflictions of life, for once loses its sorrows in the balm of forgetfulness, settles down into a calm and quiet existence, and, absorbed in grateful contemplation, acquires a new strength, and learns to obey and confide in the goodness of that Omnipotent Being whose hand has furnished out so beautiful a creation.

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In the case of the owners of the ship Joseph, against the Merrimack Insurance Company of Ipswich, Mass. recently tried in the state court of Massachusetts, it has been decided that Bermuda is not in the West Indies. Many witnesses were examined on this point, and numerous charts and geographical treatises were produced both by the plaintiff and the defendants. After a patient investigation, the jury gave a verdict for the defendants, by which they decided that Bermuda is not in the West Indies.

Leather for Sheathing.—The schooner Eliza, lying at one of the wharves at New-York, is now sheathing with leather, contributed by various dealers in that article, by the way of proving, satisfactorily, the use of the leather for the above purpose, as a substitute for copper, zinc, &c. A vesel lately made a voyage of 37 months, which on her departure had a side of sole leather put on her bottom, and on her return it was found to be uninjured. Leather, it appear, is not subject to decay in water, or to be eaten by worms.

The National Intelligencer has published some highly interesting State Papers of the British Government, the latest of which is in effect a Manifesto of the views entertained by the British government on the question between Spain and her late South American Colonies. The subject is of great importance, and the ground taken by the British government, however mildly occupied, is broad and firm. That government will not permit any attempt, on the part of Spain, to regulate a commerce over which she can have no rightful control, nor will it permit a foreign force to be employed by Spain to reconquer Colonies whom she has not been able to keep under her dominion.—These are the principles upon which it has been supposed the British government would act; but this is the first official assertion of them, that we have seen. A distinction, howewever, is yet main

tained by the British government—a distinction of form, and not of substance, between the commercial and the political independence of the Southern Governments. The first of these relations being recognized, the second would seem to follow of course.

Business on the New York Grand Canal has commenced in good earnest, one hundred and twenty-two boats having arrived there during the week ending the 3d instant. One of the boats had twenty-seven cwt. of specie on board, on its way to the city of New York. Two large and elegant Canal boats were launched near Utica last week. One is named the De Witt Clinton, measures 78 feet on deck, and 14 feet beam; her dining cabin is 28 by 13 1 2 feet in the clear; is elegantly furnished and cost about 2400 dollars. The other is called the Leviathan, is 14 feet 2 inches by 80 feet; as large as the locks will safely pass.

Peale's Washington—The following from one of the distinguished of the survivors of our Revolutionary Worthies, is an additional proof of the fidelity of Peal's Portrait of WASHINGTON:

BALTIMORE, MAY 4, 1824.

I have visited the Museum, to see the last Picture of General Washington, by Rembrandt Peale. The features of the General were peculiar, and all the pictures, and even prints, which I have seen, in some respects resembled him; but, according to my judgment, in this picture all the features are accurately represented—the eyes, the forehead, the nose, the month, and general expression, so strongly designate the original, that I think it hardly possible for the Art to make a more perfect likeness. JOHN E. HOWARD.

On Tuesday week, the anniversary of the New York Sunday School Union was celebrated in that city. The children of the several male schools, commenced assembling in the Park, at half past two o'clock, and at three o'clock, the procession being formed, the schools proceeded to the Circus, which was never so completely filled before.—There were at the most moderate calculation, four thousand scholars present, besides a number of ladies and gentlemen, and several resident and foreign clergymen.

Dr. Feltus delivered an address to the children There are fifty-three schools, comprising upwards of four thousand scholars, under the patronage of this Society. Five new Schools were opened in the course of the last year. Many of the schools have Libraries of 100 to 4 or 500 volumes, for the use of the older scholars and of their parents.

SPANISH CLAIMS.—The bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow five millions of dollars at the annual interest of four and a half per cent. to pay the claims under the treaty with Spain, passed the House of Representatives on Friday of last week. The Washington Journal states that the Bank of the United States has already offered to loan the money at the interest set down in the bill. The Commission will expire under the Treaty on the 8th of June next and should the bill meet with no further opposition, it is probable that the money will be ready even before the Claimants will be able to procure their certificates of award.

THE THREE SISTERS.

There are now on a visit to this city, from the state of Massachusetts, three interesting women, of liliputian stature, named Hannah, Rebecca and Abigail Hatch. We have had the pleasure of an introduction to them, and felt much gratified with the affability and politeness they displayed in answering the several inquiries which were made to them. Their height is between 36 and 42 inches; their persons are well formed, and their features are regular and well proportioned. There is much in this exhibition which is calculated to excite a lively sensibility for the peculiar situation of these females. They have an excellent character, and are distinguished for morality and christian virtues; a laudable object discovers itself in the purpose of their journey. An aged mother is dependant on them for support; and they, helpless and almost forlorn, are compelled to throw themselves on the bounty and humanity of their fellow beings, in order to supply the necessities of their parent—Shall they ask in vain? No!—our opinion of the benign and charitable dispositions of the ladies, and the gallantry of the gentlemen, will not permit us to say so. We indulge the hope that they will have many visitors before they leave our city, and that their little hearts will yet be made to leap for joy.

A correspondent of the American Daily Advertiser, has given the following notice of one of the many beautiful scenes in the neighbourhood of the Lehigh. A jaunt to Mauch Chunk at this time, offers to a Citizen of Philadelphia, one of the most interesting trips that perhaps is to be found (for the same distance) in the United States.—The banks of the Lehigh are charmingly diversified with hill and dale and mountain scenery, whilst the River presents some of the most ingenious and substantial specimens of art.

The locks, formed and peculiarly fitted for that navigation, are an admirable combination of simplicity and strength, whilst the boats (which are almost constantly descending) are passing the locks, the gate crouches beneath the passing burthen, and instantly resume their inclined position.

On arriving at Mauch Chunk Hotel, you find an hospitable host, and excellent accommodations; from thence passing a smooth serpentine road along the southern exposure of the Coal Mountain, you arrive at the *mines*, which present to the eye perhaps the most imposing mass of Coal known to the Mineralogist. Well may the City be proud of the persevering efforts of this *successful* Company, and I know of no object of greater interest than a view of their improvements.

After a hearing before the Mayor last week, Thomas Cole & Dennis M'Carty were committed to prison for trial, being charged by John M'Henry, as state's evidence, with attempting to fire the State House. M'Henry was discharged upon bail. During the examination, there was a disclosure of a combination to assassinate the late Mayor, by intercepting him on the road leading to Gray's Ferry. The pistol designed to have been used was produced, and found to be charged with slugs. The Grand Jury now sitting, for the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Thursday last, found *True Bills* against these persons.

We learn, that Mr. James Webster, Bookseller, and publisher of the Medical Recorder, published in 1823, offers a premium for the best dissertation on the late epidemic, which, for several years, afflicted our country; and that it was lately adjudged to an able and learned dissertation, by an experienced practitioner of Virginia. As the Essay will be published in the next number of the Recorder, and it is important that it should be generally known, those Editors favourable to science, will, we hope, give this notice an insertion.

The solicitations of the Committees appointed to obtain pecuniary assistance for the relief of the New Castle sufferers, are, no doubt progressing, and probably will produce a sum creditable to the character of the City and adjoining Districts.—The time, however, which has elapsed since the organization of those Committees will justify the expectation of a speedy close to the business; the hope is therefore expressed, that all the benefit of aid promply afforded, may attend this work of benevolence.

Brigadier Gen. THOMAS CADWALADER, was on Monday week, elected Major Gen. of the First Division of Pennsylvania Militia, in place of Gen. Worrell, resigned.

There cannot, perhaps, be scarcely imagined a more truly gratifying treat to the citizen who has been long pent up among brick walls, crowded and noisy streets, and a close attention to the regular and fatiguing routine of business, than an excursion into the country. Such an agreeable and sudden transition, from the noise and bustle of the public mart, to the calm, silent and tranquil scenes of nature—a walk in the green fields before sunrise; the magnificent spectacle of the full sun, rising in all its glory over the distant landscape, bringing to new light its variegated scenes; the distant hills; the woodlands, dripping with myriads of pearly dew-drops; the deep smooth stream, winding its chrystal course along the valley, reflecting in silence the bright flowers and foliage that adorn its banks, and all the rich assemblage of the cultivated meadows and fields, where the sharp plough has just began to turn up the heavy sod, or where the young and tender blade is seen shooting up into a new existence; the thrilling notes of nature's little choristers, tuning their early songs; the majestic oak, and the towering elm, spreading their verdant limbs towards the clear blue sky, which hangs its azure curtain over all the splendid array, in calm, immense, and beautiful grandeur, filling the soul with a pure and holy tranquility, such as all the united effects of art is wholly unable to accomplish. In such scenes, and at such times, as these, the mind forgets all its wild and perplexing thoughts; the heart that has been pressed down with the cares and afflictions of life, for once loses its sorrows in the balm of forgetfulness, settles down into a calm and quiet existence, and, absorbed in grateful contemplation, acquires a new strength, and learns to obey and confide in the goodness of that Omnipotent Being whose hand has furnished out so beautiful a creation.

☞ The Installation of the Rev. SEBASTIAN STREETER over the First Universalist Society in Boston, took place on Thursday last, 13th inst.]

SELECTED POETRY.

SPRING.

Welcome! sweet cheering Spring—once again
We hail thee with gladness sincere;
Not a vestige of Winter's stern reign,
O'er the landscape is seen to appear.

All nature looks lovely, serene;
The meadows with verdure look gay;
The woodlands are waving in green,
And sweet bloom the flowers of May.

Slow steals the soft, meand'ring stream,
Along by the mountain's green side;
While gently the sun's fervid beam,
Sparkles o'er the rippling tide.

Rich odours our bosoms inhale;
What beauties thy season supply;
The wood-lark is heard in the vale,
And swift bears her wings to the sky.

And hark! thro' the green forest shade,
The robin its mellow throat swells,
As sweetly is heard in the glade,
The mild shepherd's pipe from the hills.

Vernal music from each pending bough,
Gently dwell on the list'ning ear;
For each fleeting warbler now
Hails joyfully the spring of the year.

With what animated delight,
They flourish the neighbouring grove;
Their harmony our feelings invite,
To join in the anthem of love.

And see from the moss-dappled cot,
The gay, rosy milk-maid appear,
Contented she smiles at her lot,
Nor envy's the wealthy and fair.

Unadorn'd by the follies of youth,
Her aspect is lovely and mild;
She's the emblem of virtue and truth,
And modesty—simplicity's child.

Health blossoms on her beauteous cheek;
Her features with happiness glow;
Her movement and grace they bespeak
That sorrow ne'er mantled her brow.

Light o'er the emerald turf,
Her footsteps they fleetingly bend;
Tho' lowly and humble her birth,
Yet her hopes on no more they depend.

Thus, where peace and contentment be given,
Tho' a mortal be ever so poor,
Are delightful effusions of heaven,
No grandeur nor wealth can procure.

And now, in the Spring of our youth,
Should wisdom our bosoms advise,
And learn from the motto of truth,
Where constantly happiness lies.

And those moments we live to enjoy,
Should we cherish in virtue and love;
Sweet religion our thoughts should employ,
To fit us for mansions above.

For tho' in the spring-time of life,
We flourish in vigor and bloom,
Yet soon the cold winter of death,
Shall bid us descend to the tomb.

Forgery and Perjury.—A peculiar case was tried at the Superior Court, in Amherst, N. H. last week. It was an appeal from the decree of the Judge of Probate on a will, and involved not only much property, but, as the Amherst Cabinet says, what is infinitely more valuable, the character of the parties and witnesses. The will had been proved by the Probate Court, both in Middlesex County, in this State, and in New Hampshire, and it is now alleged to have been originally forged and its probate obtained by the detestable crime of perjury. One of the witnesses, after having sworn in the Probate Court to the validity of the will, now swears it to have been, from the beginning, a vile and wicked system of fraud, forgery and perjury. Two others attempted to maintain the validity of the will by their oaths. The Chief Justice, in charging the jury, deprecated the wickedness and depravity brought to light by the trial. The jury found a verdict against the validity of the will; so that the executor and three witnesses to the will stand guilty of gross fraud, forgery and perjury.

Two families of great distinction and wealth at Paris, were overwhelmed with grief by the following circumstance: The son of one of them, who had himself a considerable income, fell desperately in love with an opera dancer, Mademoiselle Brecourt. The lovers, after being once intercepted, contrived to elope to Bordeaux, where they lived in the most extravagant style of expense, and exhausted ere long, all their means.—The young man addressed a rich aunt in Paris, by letter, imploring pecuniary relief. She promised him all that he could desire, if he would return to his friends and lead a regular life. In a short time, his sweetheart herself persuaded him to set out with her on his return; but when they got near to Paris, the idea of a separation became insupportable to both—they deliberately lighted chafing dishes filled with charcoal in their chamber and were found dead the next morning. This tragedy happened in the third week of March.

Discoveries in the Moon.—All our readers have heard of the "man in the moon," but he has never told us half as much of the state of affairs there, as has lately been divulged by a man *out of the moon*. One Professor Gruitbuisen, of Munich, who with the aid of a telescope, has made out a superb colossal building, near the equator of the moon, with strait ramparts, that would defy the assaults of all the sons of earth. He has also found out sundry traces of cultivation in the moon, but does not state the quality or price of the lands, or whether they are sold on government account, at long credit, payable in uncurrent money, and take them back if you can't pay, according to the liberal custom in "this region"—but he states that the roads are regularly made, and, from the whole of his account, there can be but little doubt that a trip to the moon would be a fine jaunt for flying travellers.—*London paper.*

OFFICE HUNTING.

Mr. Clay, in a speech lately delivered by him on the tariff question, thus alludes to office hunters.

"All the existing employments of society—the learned professions—commerce—agriculture, are now overflowing. We stand in each other's way. Hence the want of employment. Hence the eager pursuit after public stations, which I have before glanced at. I have been again shocked, during this session, by instances of solicitation for places, before the vacancies existed. The pulse of incumbents, who happened to be taken ill, is not marked with more anxiety by the attending physicians, than by those who desire to succeed them, though with very opposite feelings. Our old friend, the faithful sentinel, who has stood so long at our door, and the gallantry of whose patriotism deserves to be noticed, because it was displayed when that virtue was most rare and most wanted, on a memorable occasion, in this unfortunate city, became indisposed some weeks ago. The first intelligence which I had of his dangerous illness, was by an application for his unvacated place. I hastened to assure myself of the extent of his danger, and was happy to find that the eagerness of succession outstripped the progress of disease."

THE GLOW WORM.

Mr. John Murray in a communication recently made to the Royal Society on the luminous matter of the glow worm, states some curious facts as the result of his own observations and experiments. He shows that this light is not connected with respiration or derived from Solar light; that it is not affected by cold nor by magnetism, nor by submersion in water.

Trials of submersion in water in various temperatures, and in oxygen are detailed. When a glow worm was immersed in carbonic acid gas, it died shining brilliantly; in hydrogen it continued to shine and did not seem to suffer. Mr. Murray infers that the luminousness is dependent not only of respiration, but of the solar rays.

The luminous matter, in a detached state, was also subjected to various experiments, from which it appears to be a gummy albuminous substance, mixed with muriate of soda, and sulphat of allumine and potash, and to be composed of sperules The light is considered permanent, its eclipses being caused by an opaque medium.

MARRIAGE

Is a venturesome thing. The frogs, in Æsop, would not leap into the well, because they could not leap out again.

MARRIED,

On the evening of the 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kneeland, Mr. JAMES GREEN, to Miss ISABELLA THOMPSON.

On the evening of the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kneeland, Mr. BENJAMIN CHESNUT, to Miss LYDIA FOWLER, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 18th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Janeway, WILLIAM F. GRIFFITTS to REBECCA HOBART, daughter of Robert Smith, Esq. all of this city.

On the 4th inst. at Gaskin's Bluff, Saint Luke's Parish, South Carolina, by the Rev. Joseph R. Walker, Rector of St. Helena Church, Beaufort, the Rev. Mr. P. VAN PELT, Jr. of this city, to Miss CATHARINE, second daughter of the late William Poole, Esq.

At Mount Holly, on the 13th inst. JEREMIAH H. SLOAN, Esq. of Camden, (N. J.) to Miss REBECCA B. BISPHAM, of the former place.

On Thursday morning, the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bedell, Doctor JOHN W. PEACO, of the United States' Navy, to Miss GEORGIANNA A. SPROGELL, of this city.

On Saturday, the 1st inst. in Lebanon county, (Penn.) by Frederick Stoever, Mr. GEORGE BALL, to Mrs. HANNAH GOODMAN.

On Tuesday, the 11th inst. by the Rev. D. Jones, Mr. JOSEPH KEYSER, of this city, to Miss SUSAN SHEARER, daughter of Jacob Shearer, Esq. of Moreland, Philadelphia county.

On the 20th of Feb. at Bethlehem, by the Rev. Charles T. Seidel, Mr. RANDEL M. MADDOCK, Merchant, to Miss SUSAN, daughter of Mr. Andrew Mayer, both of Quakertown, and formerly of Philadelphia.

DIED,

On Tuesday morning, in the 40th year of her age, Mrs. JANE HEAZLITT, consort of Mr. John Heazlitt.

On Tuesday morning, the 18th inst. CAROLINE, daughter of Henry Smith, (Cooper,) in the 13th year of her age.

On Monday morning, the 17th inst. Mr. SAMUEL B. CONNER, of this city.

On Monday morning, the 17th inst. D. W. DANHAM, formerly of Boston, aged 31.

On Tuesday, the 11th inst. Mrs. ANN O'CONNER, relict of the late John O'Conner, aged 75.

On Saturday, the 15th inst. in the 79th year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM SYKES.

On Sunday morning, Mr. JAMES D. BRADIN, in the 33d year of his age.

On Saturday, the 15th inst. Mrs. MARGARET CAMPBELL, aged 82 years.

On Thursday morning, the 14th inst. after a short illness, Mrs. MARGARET MARTIN, widow of Capt. Henry Martin.

On Thursday, the 13th instant, after a short illness, Mr. ARTHUR F. CORGEE, in the 34th year of his age.

On Thursday morning, the 14th instant, Mrs. SARAH M'MULLIN, in the 58th year of her age.

On Thursday morning, the 13th inst. Mrs. ANN TURNER, in the 34th year of her age.

On Tuesday morning, the 11th instant, MANUEL ANTONNO, segar maker.

On Wednesday evening, the 12th inst. of a pulmonary consumption, MARTIAL CALLIOU, printer, aged 28.

On the 13th inst. after a short illness, CORNELIA CUSTUS HARRISON, youngest daughter of John Harrison, Esq.

On Tuesday evening, 11th inst. the Rev. JOSEPH AYDELOTT, in the 97th year of his age.

On Wednesday evening, in this city, Mr. CYRUS GRIFFEN, recently of Reading, and formerly of Massachusetts.

On Wednesday morning, the 12th inst. Mrs. DEBORAH CHANDLER, aged 38, wife of Mr. George Chandler.

CONDITIONS OF THE GAZETTEER.

It will be published on every Wednesday evening throughout the year, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

Letters addressed to the Editor, (post paid,) will meet with every attention.

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